

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Information on Rumanian Targets	DATE DISTR.	31 January 1964
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four reports containing information on the following:

- a. Units of the 548th Radar Regiment, Headquartered in Remetea-Mare.
- b. The Metallurgical and Mineral Research Institute (ICMM) in Bucharest.
- c. Administration of Justice in the Turnu-Magurele District; Construction of a Large Chemical Fertilizer Factory in Turnu-Magurele.
- d. Securitate Training Stations

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : Units of the 548th Radar Regiment,
Headquartered in Remetea-Mare.

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1. In late 1958 the headquarters of the 548th Radar Regiment (Regimentul Radiolocatie) [] was located in a two-story building in Remetea-Mare, near Timisoara, and was subordinate to the Central Antiaircraft Defense Headquarters in Bucharest. The regimental headquarters and a permanent regimental school for radio operators (morse) were the only two military units in the town (a Soviet military unit had been stationed between Remetea-Mare and Timisoara until 1956/1957). Other units of the 548th regiment were deployed throughout the Banat region. The regiment was commanded by Major Mihalache (fnu); the commander of the regimental school was a senior lieutenant.
2. The school was housed in a hut with four halls, accommodating 50 persons, situated next to the headquarters building. Also at the

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location were four other huts which served as barracks for the trainees. The school was divided into two companies, each with about 100 trainees. Recruits with secondary school education were sent to the school immediately after conscription; a few of the trainees had completed only six or seven years of secondary school. Each course lasted nine months, with emphasis being made on transmitting and receiving in morse. Examinations were held at the end of the course, after which graduates were posted to sub-units of the regiment, not to any other formation. Good grades consisted of speeds of 70 to 80 letters and 100 to 120 numbers per minute. Trainees learned to operate a portable battery-powered RDM-4 set and to receive on UHF sets (battery or grid). No instruction was given on the technical details of these sets or on their repair.

3. Signals units of 548th regiment were deployed in many parts of the region, all the way up to the Yugoslav border. One such unit was stationed at Caransebes and another at Moldovita, on the Yugoslav border. The signals unit at Caransebes, which operated a RAF-KV5 transmitter, with a range of 400 kilometers on level ground, was stationed at the end of a runway of the local military airfield. The transmitter was installed in a van of the type previously known as Molotov and served both as a mobile and stationary set. While mobile, the transmitter was operated with a Z-shaped antenna attached to the roof of the truck and, when stationary, with a regular aluminum antenna 15 to 20 meters high. The unit received data on

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air traffic (azimuth, altitude, position) by telephone from a P-20 radar set, which was situated on the airfield at a distance of about two kilometers. The signals unit then transmitted these data in morse (numbers) to regimental headquarters at Remetea-Mare. Further from the airfield (exact distance unknown) was a P-3 radar unit, but it was used for the requirements of the field only.

4. The military airfield at Caransebes was situated on the outskirts of town, at the foot of Mt. Muntele-Mic, and had only one four-kilometer concrete runway and two large hangars. In 1958, an air force unit with MIG-17 and MIG-19 fighter aircraft was stationed at this field.

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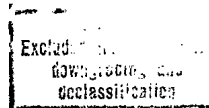
COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : The Metallurgical and Mineral Research
Institute (ICMM) in Bucharest.

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1. The Institute for Metallurgical and Mineral Research (Institut de Cercetari Metalurgice si Minieri - ICMM), in Bucharest, underwent a number of organizational changes over the years. In 1951 the institute, then known as the Mineral Research Institute (Institut de Cercetari Miniere), consisted only of a few laboratories that carried out research on nonferrous metals. At that time, the institute occupied some modest buildings at 136 Calea Grivitei in Bucharest.
2. The work of the institute was expanded in the course of time, and iron and steel, among other things, were in time added to the institute's research projects. Later the institute was moved to 39 Mehadiei Street, near the Guilesti quarters on the outskirts of Bucharest.

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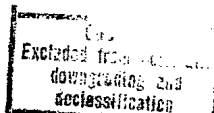
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In mid-1962, it still occupied this site, which was a large area with a considerable number of buildings.

3. The institute had been known as ICMN and had been subordinate to the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Building since 1954/1955. At that time, the institute carried out research work only on ferrous metals, since all work relating to nonferrous metals was transferred to the Institute for Chemical Research (ICECHIM), which was subordinate to the Ministry of Chemical and Oil Industries.
4. In mid-1962, ICMN was the only institute of its kind in Rumania. It employed about 650 persons, of whom about 150 to 200 were engineers, mostly chemical engineers. Since about 1958/1959, emphasis had been placed on the practical application of the institute's research, and attempts were made to cooperate with and assist the various industrial concerns on matters of this nature.
5. One of the institute's departments (sectia refractare) did research on various raw materials for the production of refractory bricks. Another department, sectia siderurgica, conducted research on iron, cast iron, steel, various alloys of ferrous and nonferrous metals, and on thermal treatment. In addition to the various laboratories of these sections, each of which worked in clearly defined fields, there was a large laboratory which served the entire institute. The laboratories were supplied with both Eastern and Western equipment. The institute also maintained a number of pilot plants, foundries for research purposes, blast furnaces that operated on a semi-industrial basis, and Siemens Martin furnaces.

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : I. Administration of Justice in the Turnu-Magurele District
II. Construction of a Large Chemical Fertilizer Factory in Turnu-Magurele

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1. The Turnu-Magurele district of Bucharest Province includes 20 villages and Turnu-Magurele, formerly a port, which is situated on the Danube River on the Bulgarian frontier. A large number of frontier guard troops are stationed in Turnu-Magurele. The town also has a jail, two furniture factories, two bakeries, a children's hospital and the district general hospital with 150-200 beds. Some large warehouses for agricultural produce are situated at the end of the main road to the Danube.
2. Turnu-Magurele, as all district capitals, has a public prosecutor's office and law court. The prosecutor's office, comprised of the chief public prosecutor (Procuror-Prof.) and four lay prosecutors, and the court work closely under the directives of the Party district committee, of which the chief public prosecutor and the court president are members. An internal rule of the prosecutor's office forbids the

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arrest or action against any Party member without Party permission

3. The courts also obey the Party. The president of the court in the Turnu-Magurele district, a man [] with no legal background, has 50X1-HUM held his position solely because he is a veteran Communist Party

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member. [REDACTED]

4. A special law was passed for incidents of "political hooliganism" after the peasants of Rosiori-de-Vede had rebelled against the collectivization of agriculture in the Turnu-Magurele, Rosiori-de-Vede and Alexandria districts in 1961. The authorities took relatively light measures against the dissident peasants; only those who had physically assaulted the regime representatives were brought to trial, and they were dealt with leniently. Most peasants eventually succumbed to pressure of excessive taxes and threats, but some peasants in each village have held on to their independence.

5. Construction of a large chemical fertilizer plant, situated on the left side of the main asphalt road to the Danube, was begun in 1961 and should be completed in 1965. The plant will employ about 2000 persons, which will partially ease the high unemployment rate in the town and the district.

6. [REDACTED] judicial personalities:

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a. Marin Costea, who was Chief Prosecutor at Turnu-Magurele before he assumed the same post of the Alexandria district.

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His wife, Mira

- b. Vasile Dogaru, who has been prosecutor in the Turnu-Magurele district since 1961. 50X1-HUM

- c. Constantin Mucenica, who served as Chief Prosecutor in Titu District, and then in the Videle district from 1954 until 1958. 50X1-HUM

He served as a lay prosecutor in Draganesti-Vlasca district in 1961. 50X1-HUM

- d. Dumitru Oprea, who became chief prosecutor at Turnu-Magurele in 1961 after serving in the same capacity in the Videle district. 50X1-HUM

- e. Gheorghe Pana, a qualified jurist but not a Communist Party member who has been Professor for the Turnu-Magurele district since 1960. He previously held a similar post in the Titu district, and he served as an officer in the Rumanian navy until 1950. 50X1-HUM

- f. Constanta Patrichi, a law school graduate

who has been judge in the Turnu-Magurele district court since 50X1-HUM

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- g. Corneliu Patrichi, husband of Constanta Patrichi, who was a prosecutor in Turnu-Magurele district until 1961

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He now works as a notary in the N.

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Balcescu quarter of Bucharest.

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- h. Constanta Rogijinaru,

who was a judge at the Turnu-Magurele district court until 1961,

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when she was transferred to a similar position in the Draganestivlasca district.

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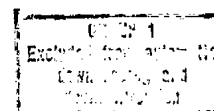
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COUNTRY : Rumania
SUBJECT : Securitate Training Stations

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1. A school for Securitate sergeants (Scoala De Sergenti -- Strulesti) was located in the Strulesti quarter of Bucharest, about 100 meters from the stop before the terminus of the No. 6 streetcar line. The school covered a large area and included 10-12 wooden huts, of which six served as billets, and the others as classrooms. A large plot adjacent to the school was generally used for parade drill. The director was Capt. Zecu (fnu), and all instructors were Securitate officers.
 2. Graduates of this school instructed soldiers for security functions (Securitate-Paza) at training centers of the Ministry of the Interior. A course held in mid-1959 consisted of about 160 soldiers, organized in four platoons (Plutoane), who had been taken from the ranks of the regular conscripts in the army and who had been released before

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the end of their period of military service because of personnel cuts. Most of them were laborers or clerks, were considered loyal to the regime, and were members of the U.T.M.

3. The course lasted three months. The recruits drilled the first week and then were taught to use pistols, service rifles, automatic rifles, sub-machineguns, hand grenades, and Molotov cocktails. They heard lectures on politics and other subjects which were necessary to prepare them as instructors. After the three month course, the trainees were given an examination, were awarded ranks, and were sent to various training centers for the remainder of their period of compulsory military service.
4. A large Securitate training center was located in the middle of the village of Margita (Baia-Mare Province), about a ten-minute walk from the railroad station. The school had ten large buildings, three or four stories tall, three of which were used to train firemen. Students consisted of new recruits in the compulsory military service who had been sent to the school for a nine month course in guard duties. Some were then sent to various posts as guards, some were assigned to guarding prisoners, while others remained for three months of additional training, which enabled them to instruct new recruits at the school.
5. Another large training center for 2,000 recruits was situated in Tasnad, a village about 16 kilometers from Margita. Training lasted three months, after which the graduates were assigned to guard prisoners.

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